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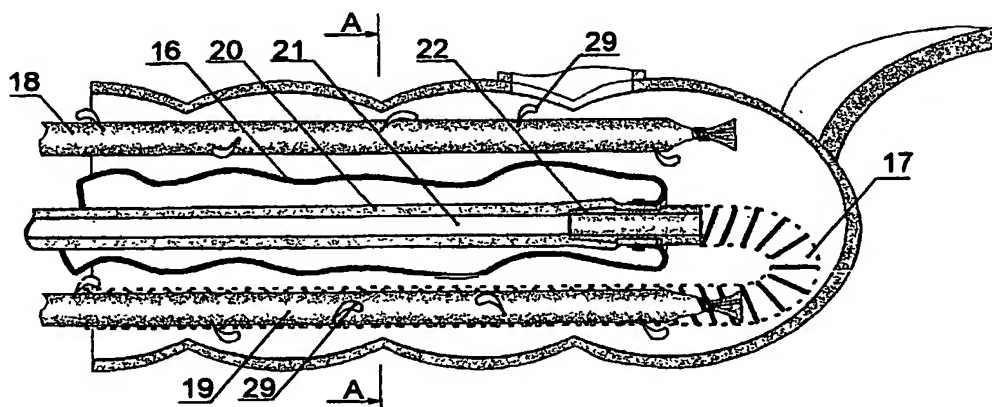
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(54) Title: DISPOSABLE INTESTINAL INTUBATOR WITH DRAIN AND IRRIGATOR



(57) Abstract: The invention is intended for secure emptying of organism's cavities, particularly for colon decompression. The device combine the drain with means of its delivery in the shape of everting by fluid invaginator, comprising the drain, as well as their intractor. The secure emptying of cavity is ensured by a hose with punctures, placed in drain. The liquid, feeding into hose, realizes drain's recanalization, irrigates its holes and dilutes cavity contents. Transportation of drain into colon is ensured by synergy of two intubation forces. The vanguard force is generated by fluid pressure which everts invaginator, the rearguard (extraanal) - by "cylinder-piston" unit with a cuff. The hollow unit's piston acts as pneumatic carriage, but cuff is periodically joining with invaginator with drain or their intractor. Evacuation of contents is ensured by influx-and-extract method. The sequential connection of intractor and drain ensures not only intubation, but also contents' evacuation through both ends of drain. On the drawing is represented cecum with a distal fragment of drain-irrigation system of device: at left - in "evacuation" mode, at right - in "drain's recanalization-irrigation", "intestines irrigation" mode.

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## **DISPOSABLE INTESTINAL INTUBATOR WITH DRAIN AND IRRIGATOR**

This is the continuation of the priority application LV P-02-117 from 21.06.2002  
5 and USSR inventor's certificate No. 1592990 from 15.05.1990, which was not published before.

### **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION.**

#### **TECHNICAL FIELD.**

10 The invention pertains to medicine and is intended for the guaranteed evacuation of cavities contents, as well as the wounds of organism, in particular for colon decompression.

#### **BACKGROUND ART.**

15 The sharp problem in abdominal surgery is the treatment and prophylaxis of post-operation complications, concerned with breaking of hermeticity of intestinal anastomosises. For example, after the operation of removal of obturating colon tumor, the abundance of intestinal contents and high intrainestinal pressure could become the reason of unhermetization of intestinal sutures and the following peritonitis,  
20 mortality of which reaches 75-90 %.

Today for colon unloading surgeons are putting colostomy, which brings serious inconveniences to patient and requires an additional operation for its closure. In a number of countries colon unloading during and after operation is realized by drains in  
25 the shape of tubes, having lateral openings. However, because of the large dimension of lateral openings the drain tube is rapidly clogged up with dense colon contents. Its ablation is possible only on the short length, the nearest to anal channel.

Problem of intestinal drains is organically connected with the problem of their  
30 insertion into the large, as well as into the small intestine. Insertion of tubular drain is realized by the palpatory method during the operation. However, the fumbling of drain tube and its pushing through intestine, as well as gathering of intestines on the tube is very prolonged and traumatical procedure, fraught with paresis of intestines. For facilitation of intubation surgeons prefer the  
35 resilient drains. Moreover, the non-resilient drains are disposed to overbendings,

which close their lumen. However during the post-operation period the protracted pressure of resilient tubular drain on the traumatic intestinal wall could lead to its perforation.

- 5 There is known the non-resilient "Intestinal drain" which excludes the overbendings and allows the filtration of intestinal contents. It is performed in the shape of metal spiral, enclosed in the knitted sheath (see inventors certificate of USSR № 927254 from 14.01.1982). However it is also clogged up with intestinal contents. Besides, the insertion of such a drain into colon by the palpatory method is practically excluded.

10

- For the insertion of the "Intestinal drain" it was combined with the "Intestinal Intubator" (see inventors certificates of USSR № 839553 from 20.02.1981, № 1055519 from 22.07.1983, № 1084028 from 08.12.1983, № 1377123 from 01.11.1987, № 1049067 from 22.06.1983) which comprises the everting thin-wall tube - the so-called  
15 invaginator. Transportation of invaginator together with the drain enclosed in it towards the place of invaginator's eversion is realized by the principle «pull-and-push», that is by the synergy of vanguard and rearguard forces. Pulling of the non-everted part of invaginator realizes the invaginator itself during its eversion, but the pushing is realized by intractor - the resilient tube, disposed parallel to the non-everted part of invaginator. The internal end of such parallel intractor has the capture  
20 of non-everted part of invaginator, but the external one - through the compaction in the wall of chamber is brought out of it. During the insertion of intractor, the invaginator everts, thus unloading the drain enclosed in it, on intestinal mucosa.

- 25 The exploitation of the aforesaid "Intestinal Intubator with Drain" requires the coordinated actions of the operating surgeon and the assistant, who is working with the device. The assistant, under surgeon's command, connects intractor with invaginator and by hand moves intractor inside. At that time the operating surgeon directs the everting invaginator into colon curves. The fact of reaching by intractor of  
30 invaginator's eversion place is palpatory fixed by operating surgeon. Then the assistant, under the surgeon's command, releases intractor from invaginator and returns for its new portion.

The above-mentioned "Intestinal Intubator with Drain" is taken as the prototype of the present invention. To the defects of the prototype belongs drain's occlusion by the intestinal contents, as well as the inconvenience of its insertion:

- the surgeon palpates the everting invaginator, but, being bind with sterility requirements, can not make its feeding;
- the assistant by manipulation of intractor, realizes feeding of invaginator, but, being devoided of possibility to palpate the invaginator, inevitably commits errors.

### DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

The invention pertains to abdominal surgery and pursues the elimination of above-mentioned defects, i.e. the achievement of two aims:

- ensuring of reliable evacuation of intestinal contents;
- enabling an opportunity to operating surgeon to realize intestines intubation himself.

Theoretically the realization of the first aim is connected with creation of:

- the influx-and-extract system of intestinal contents evacuation;
- the possibility to dilute the intestinal contents;
- the possibility to restore the permeability of the drain's wall and channel.

Practically the first aim is achieved by the fact, that the drain-irrigation system of the device include a hose, which is made from polyurethane, for example "Elastollan 1180 A 10". In standard the hose is flattened. After connecting of hose to the negative pressure, its cavity is liquidated completely. At the connection of hose to the excess pressure, it inflates and turns into the tube. The resilience of such a tube depends on the pressure of gas and/or liquid, included inside it. For restoration of permeability of wall and channel of drain and for dilution of intestinal contents, the hose, located in the drain, has plural punctures or holes of minimal dimension. Such hose with punctures could be located not only in drain, but also in invaginator. In case of using of hose as a tensioning device of drain and simultaneously as its recanalizator, the wall of hose could be hermetic. For increasing of drain's resiliency during intubation and its following recanalization and irrigation, the hermetic hose could be enclosed in the hose with punctures.

The second aim of invention is achieved by the fact, that the claimed intestinal intubator with drain include:

- the feeder of invaginator with drain and of intractor, which ensures the rearguard intubating force,
- the invaginator, which repeats the form of the drain enclosed in it, and is made from the polyurethane, for example, the "Elastollan 1180 A 10",
- the drain with resilience, ensuring the insertion of invaginator with drain,
- the intractor, sequentially connected with invaginator and drain,
- the flexible anal-sigmoid tubus with obturator.

In the feeder of invaginator with drain and intractor the „cylinder-piston” unit and pneumatic capture with cuff are used. Cylinder is made in the branch pipe of reel and communicates with the source of negative or excess pressure. In the cylinder there is placed the carriage, consisting of the hollow piston and tube, interconnected by cuff and its distancer. The tube of carriage has the external compaction, fixed in the branch pipe of reel. At feeding of excess pressure into the cavity between the piston and external compaction in the branch pipe, the cuff squeezes the invaginator with drain or the intractor and they together with carriage are moving in a distal direction. At feeding into the same cavity of negative pressure, the cuff release the invaginator with drain or the intractor, and carriage under the action of negative pressure is shifting in the original position. The cuff of the feeder could be made from polyurethane, for example "Elastollan 1180 A 10".

The drain could be made in the shape of spiral spring, enclosed in the sheath with cells. The resilience, necessary for the feeding and then for the intraction of invaginator with drain, could be achieved by the selection of the corresponding spring, as well as by arranging in it of the pneumatic or hydraulic tensioning device in the shape of hose.

The intractor could be made in the shape of tube, which is sequentially, that is „end to end”, connected to the invaginator with drain. The definite resilience of tube could be ensured by the thickness of its wall and the material, for example, silicone. The resilience of intractor could decrease toward the distal direction (as at the twig).

The flexible anal-sigmoid tubus consists of two short sleeves, connected by the flexible tube, its obturator— from the handle and olive, connected by spring.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

- 5 The means, ensuring intubation of intestines, are illustrated on drawing 1/2, where:  
Fig. 1 — the reel with a branch pipe, a carriage, an anal collector with a connecting pipes as an assembly on the section;  
Fig. 1A, Fig. 1B — enlarged fragments of Fig. 1;  
Fig. 2 — the section of the carriage of the feeder under feeding of negative pressure  
10 in it;  
Fig. 2A, Fig. 2B — enlarged fragments of Fig. 2;  
Fig. 3 — the section of the carriage of the feeder beyond the branch pipe under feeding of excess pressure in it;  
Fig. 3A, Fig. 3B — enlarged fragments of Fig. 3.  
15 The means, ensuring the reliable evacuation of intestinal contents, are illustrated on the figures on the drawing 2/2, where is represented the condition of drain-irrigation system of the device in the main moments of its work:  
Fig. 4 — the system in the „evacuation” mode;  
20 Fig. 4A — the A-A section of Fig. 4;  
Fig. 5 — the system in the “recanalization-irrigation of drain”, “irrigation of intestines” mode;  
Fig. 5A — the A-A section of Fig. 5;  
Fig. 6 — the system in the “irrigation of intestines”, “recanalization of drain” mode  
25 at use of the hose with hermetical wall as a tensioning device of invaginator with drain;  
Fig. 6A — the A-A section of Fig. 6.

### BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

The description of the intubator with drain and irrigator comprises:

- 30 1 - the reel;  
2 - the branch pipe;  
3 - the compaction of tube 12;  
4a - the cavity of cylinder, limited by the compactions 3 and 9;  
4b - the cavity of cylinder, communicated with the everted part 16 of invaginator;  
35 5 - the connecting pipe for feeding of the negative/excess pressure into the cavity 4a;

- 6 - the distal end of the branch pipe 2;
- 7 - the connecting pipe for feeding of pressure into the cavity 4b and the everted part 16 of invaginator;
- 8 - the piston of carriage;
- 5 9 - the compaction of the piston 8;
- 10 - the cuff of the carriage;
- 11 - the cavity of the cuff 10;
- 12 - the tube of the carriage;
- 13 - the distancer of the carriage between the piston 8 and the tube 12;
- 10 14 - the holes in the distancer 13, which unite its cavity with the cavity of the cylinder 4a;
- 15 - the uneverted part of invaginator, which include the drain 17 and the hose 19;
- 16 - the everted part of invaginator;
- 15 17 - the drain;
- 18 - the hose, located beyond the drain 17;
- 19 - the hose, enclosed in the drain 17;
- 20 - the intractor;
- 21 - the cavity of the intractor 20;
- 20 22 - the connecting pipe, uniting cavity 21 of intractor 20 with the cavity of drain 17;
- 23 - the line, indicating the proximal position of the carriage;
- 24 - the line, indicating the distal position of the carriage;
- 25 - the anal collector;
- 26 - the connecting pipe „evacuation”, communicating with cavity of the drain 17;
- 25 27 - the connecting pipe of the hose 19;
- 28 - the cecum;
- 29 - the small spurts of cleansing agent;
- 30 - the arrows, indicating the direction of gas or liquid current.

30 The sterilization of the disposable elements of the device is fulfilled by the manufacturer.

Having removed the colon tumour and putted anastomosis, the surgeon makes a resolve about intubation of intestines and the personnel put a patient in the position as for the perineal lithotomy, extract the device illustrated on Fig. 1 from  
35 the sterile vacuum packaging and connect it with the sources of the excess and

negative pressure. The connecting pipe 5 is joined with the switch „negative/excess” pressure, located on the pedal at the foot of operating surgeon. The connecting pipe 7 is joined with compressor, which creates the working pressure in the cavity 4b, communicated with the everted part 16 of invaginator. The connecting pipe 26 is joined to the container of electric aspirator, but the connecting pipe 27 – to the container with cleansing agent.

Then the assistant introduces into the patient's rectum the flexible anal-sigmoidal tubus, takes out of it obturator and by the anal collector 25 hermetically connects the distal end 6 of the branch pipe 2 with the anal sleeve of tubus. The preparation for intubation is completed by fastening of the device on the tripod, placing of pedals at the foot of operating surgeon and switching on of the compressors.

The negative pressure, created in cavity 4a, press the cuff 10 to the inner diameter of distancer 13. At pressing on the pedal, negative pressure in the cavity 4a changes on the excess one and cavity 11 disappears, but the cuff 10 hermetically envelopes and squeezes the uneverted part 15 of invaginator with the drain 17, enclosed in it. In such a way the cavity 4b and everted part 16 of invaginator are cutting off from the atmosphere. Due to the compressed cuff 10 and the compressor, permanently connected with connecting pipe 7, in the cavity 4b and in the everted part 16 of invaginator, which continues this cavity, the pressure is created, which everts the invaginator. At the same time the pressure in cavity 4a reaches the level, which ensures the displacement of carriage till the line 24. Due to the eversion, from the invaginator on mucosa the drain 17 and the hose 18 are unloaded. When the distance between lines 23 and 24 is 100 mm, the intestine is intubated on the same distance. The surgeon not only presses on pedal, but also by hands through the wall of intestine directs invaginator's eversion in its natural curves.

When the pedal is released, the negative pressure in cavity 4a again presses the cuff 10 to the periphery, releases the uneverted part 15 of invaginator and returns the carriage to the line 23. One intubation cycle include one pressure on pedal and thus the change of the negative pressure on the excess one in the cavity 4a. By the definite number of such a cycles the whole colon is intubated.



A gas, which is feeding in the intestine 28 through the external end of intractor 20 along its channel 21, as well as a weak negative pressure, created through the connecting tube 26 in the channel of drain 17, realize the unloading of colon according to the influx-and-extract principle, which exclude the sticking of drain 17 to mucosa, as well as reduce the probability of fast occlusion of drain 17.

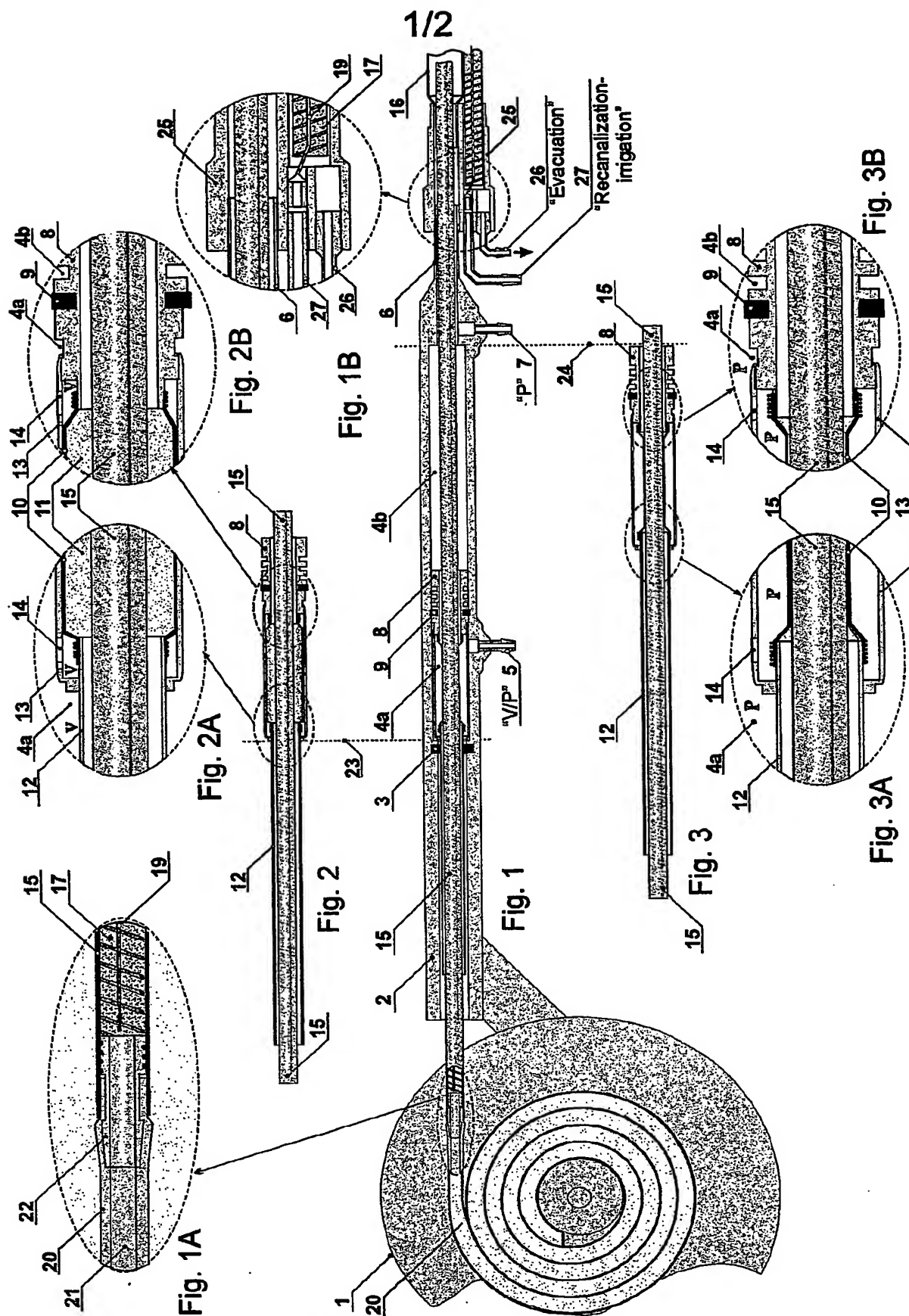
Recanalization and ablation of the wall of drain 17, and then the irrigation of colon is realized through the hose 19 by connecting of liquid pressure to the connecting pipe 27. Firstly the liquid increase the volume of hose 19 up to the inner diameter of drain's 17 spring and through the cells of sheath squeezes out the intestinal contents, which get there. After achieving in the hose 19 of definite pressure, liquid directs to the punctures of its wall and begin to wash the sheath of the drain. Simultaneously liquid arrives in the cavity of intestine and dilute its contents. In case of use of two hoses 19 and 18, the speed of irrigation of intestines increases.

Recanalization-irrigation of drain and irrigation of intestines should be alternated by evacuation of it's contents. For speeding-up of evacuation the cavity 21 of intractor 20 could be used, the external end of said intractor, as well as connecting tube 26, should be connected to the negative pressure.

**CLAIMS**

I claim:

1. A device for evacuation of contents, comprising a hose.
- 5 2. The device according to claim 1, wherein the wall of the hose has punctures or/and perforations.
3. The device according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the hose is placed into a drain.
4. The device according to claim 3 further comprising a feeder of invaginator with drain and  
10 their intractor in the shape of cylinder, wherein is placed a carriage, consisting of a  
hollow piston and a tube, interconnected by cuff and its distancer, said tube has a  
compaction, fastened in the cylinder.
5. The device according to claim 4, wherein the invaginator repeats the form of the drain.
- 15 6. The device according to claim 4 further comprising a drain, the resilience of drain ensure  
the feeding and intraction of invaginator with drain.
7. The device according to claim 4 further comprising an intractor of invaginator with drain  
20 in the shape of a tube, which is sequentially connected with the drain.
8. The device according to any of claims 4 to 7 further comprising a flexible anal-sigmoid  
tubus, made from two sleeves, joined by a flexible tube, but obturator of tubus – from the  
handle and olive, connected by spring.
- 25 9. The device according to claim 8, wherein the invaginator, the hose, a cuff of the feeder  
and the flexible tube of anal-sigmoid tubus are made from a polyurethane.
10. A two-forced method of insertion of drain into a prolonged cavity, comprising:  
30
  - a feeding of an excess pressure into the everted part of invaginator,
  - an alternation of the negative and excess pressure in the cavity of the  
cuff of the feeder of invaginator with drain.
11. An influx-and-extract method of evacuation of a content of cavities, comprising:  
35
  - connection of an external end of the drain to the negative pressure,
  - periodical feeding of liquid into the hose,
  - connection of external end of intractor to the negative pressure or  
atmosphere or minimal excess pressure.



2/2

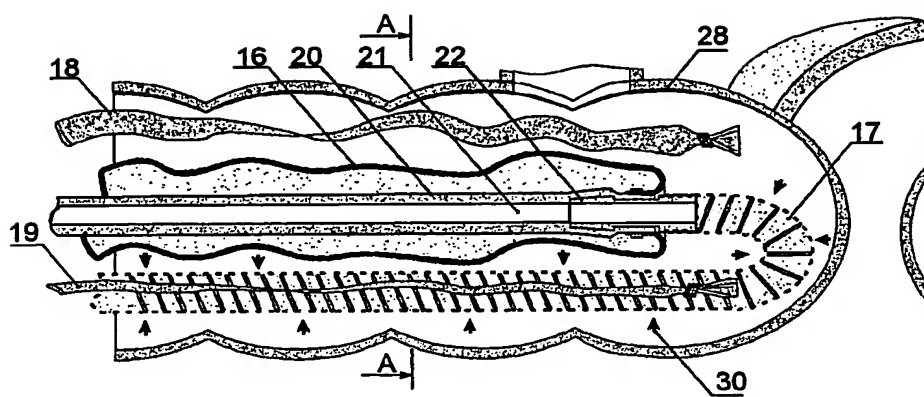


Fig. 4

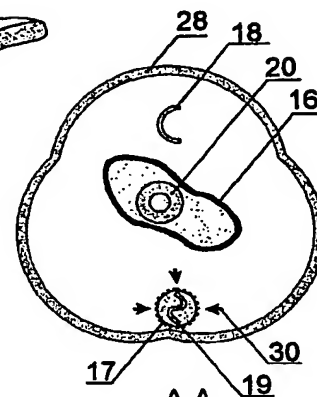


Fig. 4A

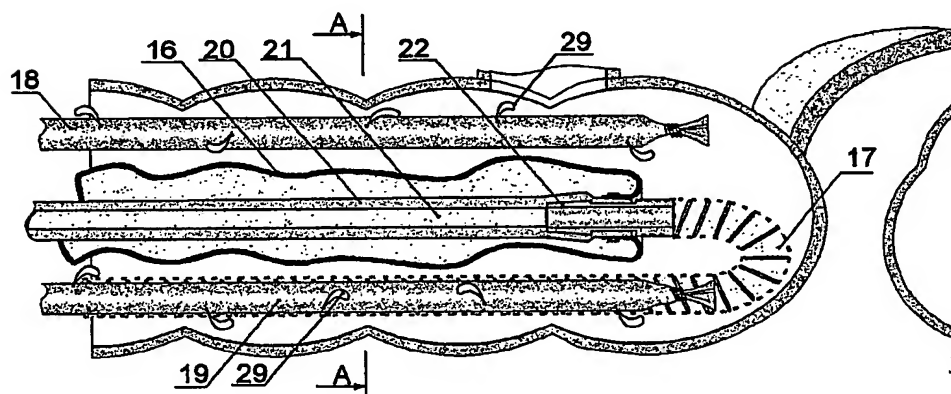


Fig. 5

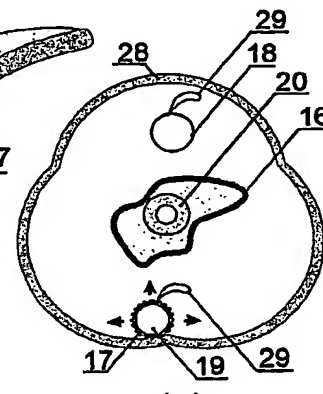


Fig. 5A

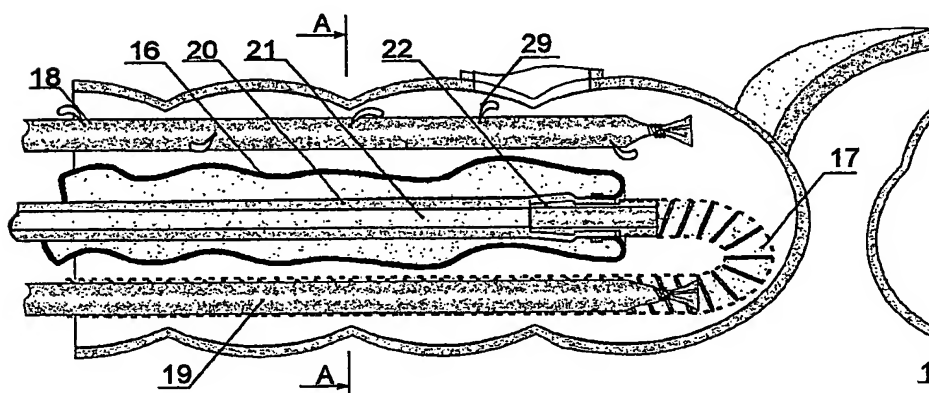


Fig. 6

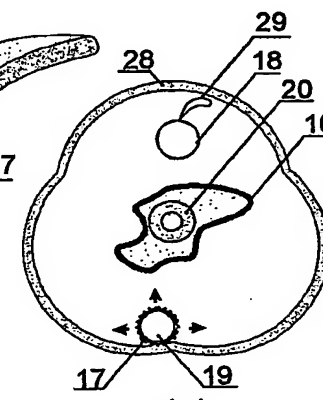


Fig. 6A